









was apparently gone down below to obtain a Chinese paper lantern. It was clear that the evidence of the lights being exhibited on the junk was absolutely and wholly unreliable. Judgment for defendant with costs.

## THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Under the above heading "Cathay" writes to our Shanghai morning contemporary under date November 6th:—

Which side will win? The Japanese have added another victory to their long list of successes, and though the latest achievement of their arms is of no great consequence, yet it is very well calculated to increase the confidence and enthusiasm of the Japanese army, and tends to spoil the morale of the Chinese. That is self-evident. Admitting that the Japanese have so far had a fair measure of success, it must not be forgotten that a single defeat would carry in its train the undoing of all their previous success. The result of the war so far is that Japan has practically established a protectorate over Korea, and that in order to keep possession of the country she will be compelled to maintain in its corps d'armée of at least 30,000 men. The Koreans want none of the Japanese, and are ripe for revolt, should any opportunity occur. They can only be suppressed or kept within bounds by an armed force. In order to retain the Korean conquest, even for a time, the Japanese will be compelled by circumstances to gararrison it permanently with an army of occupation—the force of co-operation with the army of invasion in Manchuria.

The scope of their future operations, including, as it does, the capture of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, and the march to Peking, will tax all the available resources of Japan in men to the utmost, even supposing that 170,000 men can be put in the field. What with those needed for the occupation of captured cities, and to keep open the line of communication, before arrival at Peking—a distance of 200 miles from the base—the Yalu River—no more than 100,000 men at the most would be available as an effective fighting body. From this again would have to be deducted the losses by battle, sickness, fatigue, and possibly the deadly frosts of winter. The longer the line of communication from the base, the greater the vulnerability of the army of invasion. This was very strikingly illustrated during the invasion of Russia by Charles XII of Sweden in 1708. The conditions then existing between the armies of Sweden and Russia are closely resembling those of China and Japan that it may not be altogether out of place to give a short sketch of the former invasion, and the disastrous results to the Swedes in their expedition, well planned and matured as it was.

Charles XII of Sweden, confident of his ability to destroy Peter the Great by reason of his powerful and invincible army, declared war against Russia, and invaded the Czar's territory with an army of 50,000 men. Sweden at that time was the greatest military power in Europe. The Swedes were victorious in every encounter against the badly armed and ill-disciplined Russian troops until, in an unlucky moment, Charles elected to order one of his Generals, Lewenhaupt with twelve thousand men to escort the stores, ammunition, and baggage and to follow him at a distance of twelve days' march. Later on, when Lewenhaupt was attempting to effect a junction with Charles XII in the Ukraine, to supply him and his troops with much needed provisions and other stores, the army being in a starving condition, the Czar, Peter the Great, attacked Lewenhaupt near the Hovrythens with an overwhelming force of 60,000 Russians. The Swedes fought with desperate courage for three days and succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy and Lewenhaupt rejoined Charles near the river Dvina. But he had lost eight thousand invincible Swedes, his guns and ammunition had been abandoned; and, the provisions, on which Charles and his half-starved troops were relying, had fallen into the hands of the Russians. This great loss mainly contributed to the Swedish King's defeat at Poltava, and with his defeat ended all Swedish hopes against Russia.

The Swedish army up to that time had never suffered any great reverse, it was considered the quintessence of what an army should be, both in numbers and in the valour of its units and Generals, and Charles entered upon the campaign under a shadow of doubt but that the Swedish troops under his guidance would achieve their object—the destruction of Peter the Great.

The same confident spirit now animates the Japanese—they seem to be confident in their ability and power to dictate their own terms to the Dragon Throne—they have an army four times as numerous as that possessed by Charles of Sweden—they are well drilled, disciplined and imbued with a martial spirit, the growth of ages of feudalism—all apparently, is in their favour—like the Swedes they feel confident in their military strength. They justify their over-estimated military capacity to arrest their triumphant progress towards the objective—Peking. Let them pause a moment, and take warning.

## A TALE OF A TELEGRAM.

[Japan Mail October, 16th.]

## FURTHER TALK.

The Japan Gazette has again stolen from our columns a special telegram without in any way acknowledging the source. A few days ago we had occasion to note a similar theft, and the Japan Gazette, instead of making any apology, charged us with meanness on the ground that we should have recognized its sin to be one of inadvertence. That, however, was not by any means the Gazette's first act of literary larceny, and, for the rest, if people are afflicted with moral laxness that renders them occasionally unconscious of the common canons of honesty, the world has an unkind habit of calling them thieves. When a man puts his hand into a neighbour's pocket and extracts a watch or a purse, he is most positively expected to be thankful once by pleading mental abstraction before an impartial magistrate. But when he repeats the experiment again and again, he is sent either to an asylum for kleptomaniacs or to a house of correction for confirmed criminals. The prevalence of inadvertence does not bear frequent use.

[Japan Gazette, October 16th.]

## A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Under the caption "Further Talk" the Japan Mail accuses us of stealing, and plagiarizing

implies that the Editor of the Gazette is a thief and a confirmed criminal. This is in reference to the alleged telegram which the Mail published on Sunday containing a *précis* of a letter in the Times. The charge is utterly false, for we published the information in the morning edition of the Japan Gazette, which comes out at least an hour earlier than the Japan Mail is delivered. Our readers will hear more of this matter.

Yokohama, 17th October, 1894.

The Editor, Japan Daily Mail.

Sir,—Mr. Tennant, the Editor of the Japan Gazette, has placed in my hands a copy of the Japan Daily Mail of yesterday's date in which you accuse him of having stolen from the columns of the last named journal a special telegram, without in any way acknowledging the source.

The telegram in question having been published in the morning edition of the Gazette of the 13th instant, at least an hour before the Mail of that date, and in which the telegram also appeared, was delivered, it is obvious that the charge of theft made by you against my client is without foundation.

As this is not the first occasion of your having made a similar baseless accusation, and in view of the extremely offensive language in which the one now complained of is couched, you will doubtless see the propriety of at once withdrawing and apologizing for it; and as my client's further action will depend upon the view he may take of the nature and sufficiency of the apology, it is desirable that the draft should be submitted to me for approval before publication.

Mr. Tennant will, on this occasion, also expect to be reimbursed the expense he has been put to by reason of the publication of the libel.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. LOWDER.

Tokyo, October 21st, 1894.

Sir,—By the merest accident I have just discovered that the enclosed letter, written on the 15th instant and sent—as I think—into the bag for Yokohama, was not sent and has remained ever since on my desk. I now forward it with many apologies for the delay.

Yours faithfully,

F. BRINKLEY.

[Enclosure.]

J. F. LOWDER, Esq.

Tokyo, October 18th.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg to state that I am in independent possession of the facts relating to the telegram in question, and that I shall take the steps which, in my opinion, the circumstances demand.

With regard to the expense to which your client has been put, I shall be obliged if he will send me the account.

Yours faithfully,

F. BRINKLEY.

[Japan Mail, October 19th.]

TELEGRAMS.

In our issue of the 16th instant we stated that a special telegram from London, published in these columns, had been copied without acknowledgment by the Japan Gazette. We have since learned that we were mistaken, the telegram having been given to the Japan Gazette independently. Under the circumstances we of course, withdraw our statement and its accompanying articles.

THE BILL.

H. TENNANT, Esq., Editor, Japan Gazette.

Dr. to the Undersecretary.

1894.

17th Oct.—Conference with you. Perused paragraph in Japan Mail, of 16th, accusing you of theft of telegram and advised that, if untrue, it was a mere constituted a very gross libel. Perused and considered correspondence showing independent receipt of telegram by you in time for insertion in Japan Gazette, morning edition, of 16th Oct.; also perused and considered paragraphs in other numbers of Japan Gazette bearing on the case, and took your instructions to demand withdrawal of libel, apology, and payment of expenses incurred by publication of same.

By Letter to Editor of Mail as instructed.

19th.—Further conference with you, and perused withdrawal of libel in Japan Mail of this date. Took instructions if no further reply is received to my letter by tomorrow to commence action for damages.

20th.—No reply having been received, drew petition as instructed, claiming damages for libel.

22nd Oct.—Received two letters from Editor Mail, one dated 18th in reply to mine of 17th, and one dated 21st, accounting for delay in transmission. Perused and considered same, and forwarded to you for further instructions.

23rd Oct.—Very lengthy conference with you thereon, and advised you, first, that the law would not compel an apology, and defendant evidently did not intend to make one; secondly, that the law would not compel a withdrawal, but defendant had withdrawn; thirdly, that the law would compel payment of damages, though not of expenses to date;—the defendant had offered to pay expenses to date, and, if pressed, would doubtless rather pay any reasonable damages than defend so hopeless a case; the only question was whether you would be satisfied with payment of expenses, or whether you desired to press for damages; as to which, advised you that up to this moment you had obtained more than you were entitled to by law; and that although you might succeed in recovering damages, far in excess of actual disbursements, there remained the consideration of what was due from one journalist to another who was laboring under a false suspicion, which consideration might induce a jury to conclude that further action was unnecessarily vindictive, and prevent the recovery of exemplary damages—whereupon you instructed me to send you my bill of costs.

24th Oct.—Drawing bill of costs.

Received payment. \$150

(Signed) J. F. LOWDER.

Yokohama, 22nd Oct., 1894.

THE BILL PAID.

Capt. BRINKLEY, R.N., Tokyo.

Yokohama, 23rd October, 1894.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of October 18th to Mr. Lowder, in connection with the charge brought against me of theft, I have with much relief of mind received your letter of the 21st inst., in which you state that you shall be glad to receive charges for the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. TENNANT.

Tokyo, 27th October, 1894.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a cheque for \$150 in payment of your legal expenses as per account herewith.

Yours faithfully,

F. BRINKLEY.

## FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

WHAT FRENCH OCCUPATION WILL MEAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Madagascar, although under French protection under the terms of the Anglo-French convention of 1890, has, says a Sydney contemporary, always declined to give the French any "colonial" share. The Malagasy Government, however, has the warlike Hovas, who gave the French trouble so frequently in the last war, has studiously maintained its independence.

The French, by the treaty of 1886, obtained the Bay of Diego Suarez as a naval station, and their effort since has been to do what was indicated in a recent cable message—namely, extend their influence over the whole of the northern peninsula so as to make the place a second Malta and gain a position which, well fortified, would enable them to dominate those seas, and cripple all British trade by the way of the Suez Canal. Diego Suarez, it may be mentioned, is on the north-eastern coast of Madagascar. Its possession alone gives France an importance as against Great Britain the latter's acquiescence in which is said to have puzzled many diplomatists; but if France could spread her dominion over the whole peninsula, and thus include the western coast—which the delimitation of her Diego Suarez territory leaves to Madagascar—she would have a power which would be a serious menace to East Africa as well as the seas. For on the north-west there are five splendid harbours—namely, Port Robinson, Port Jenkinson, Port Liverpool, Port Chanceller, and William Pitt Bay. One or two of them are within a mile, the others between three and four miles, from the present French western boundary.

It is said that French occupation of the northern peninsula "would mean that, with Cape, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the southern coast of India could be ravaged, and, above all, that the whole Indian Red Sea could easily be patrolled and held under effective surveillance by French war-ships." Further, it is argued that such occupation would be followed by French rule in Port Dauphin and St. Augustine Bay, the south-eastern and south-western ports. Thus established, France could almost deny the British navy, cripple the Suez Canal commerce, strike down at the Cape route, and even across to India and Australia. Thus would have come the policy of "progressive extension" which M. de Freycinet foreshadowed in 1886.

The intentions of the French, not on the northern peninsula alone, but on Port Dauphin as well, are now scarcely disguised. The Hovas, who form the majority of the native population, have been subjected to various annoyances and have resented them. "The friction between the native Government and people on the one hand, and the agents of the Republic on the other, long since passed beyond the confines dictated by diplomacy," says the Madagascar News, "and the relations have been marked by not a few acts of native resentment. Moreover, the Hovas have for many months been strengthening their military and strategic positions on the island, and accumulating stores of warlike material which the French agents declare to be furnished with the cognisance of the British Government or, at any rate, by English manufacturers. As a matter of fact, the tension between the French and natives in Madagascar is rapidly approaching the breaking point, and it should surprise nobody to learn that the island had become the theatre of a very serious contest which would be certain to precipitate awkward international consequences. The Malagasy Government is smarting under a sense of injustice. The Queen and her council have, however, rightly or wrongly, that the Franco-Malagasy treaty was obtained by a stratagem which it ought to have been the duty of the British Government to defeat. This, from the Malagasy point of view, objectionable treaty has been erroneously, according to the native contention, allowed to swallow up all pre-existing treaties, under one of which the cordial commercial and general relations subsisting between the natives and the English residents and traders would have certainly developed and consolidated."

The same paper declares that "Madagascar, confronted by France with the alternatives of annexation or cessation of this important strategic point may be compelled, in her own interests, to make the best of the bad job that the British Foreign Office have forced her to do, to save her independence, create a natural counterpoise to the colonial strength of England in the East."

The fighting strength of Madagascar is represented by a standing army of 200,000 men, mostly armed with modern rifles. They have a number of small rifled Armstrong cannon, and some mitrailleuses of recent type. At the time of the French invasion 50,000 men were mobilised.

According to recent cable messages, the Hovas are bent on resisting French occupation to the death; it will be a war of extermination, if it is at all, with them. France, pressing her greedy suit, has blockaded the ports of Madagascar, and at the eleventh hour there is a likelihood of Great Britain and Italy awakening to the jeopardy of their African and colonial interests.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, November 10th.

Owing to the Empress Dowager's birthday the prisoners in the goals were set at liberty.

A few days ago a company of 2,000 soldiers was despatched to Chang-ching district to suppress a rebellion. It was reported that 4,000 men are under orders to start for Formosa.

The patrols going the rounds at night composed of some undisciplined volunteers, have now been asked by the authorities to undergo a course of military instruction.

At about 6 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, a fire broke out in a paper dealer's shop near the west gate of the city, and over thirty neighbouring houses were destroyed by the conflagration. The fire is said to have originated through a spark which kindled a pile of paper in the cooking room. We hear of no loss of life.

A pile of straw soaked in kerosene, and lighted, was found inside an old counter in a shop situated over the Long Bridge on Tuesday night last. Fortunately it was soon discovered and the fire put out. The proprietor of the shop is now endeavouring to discover the incendiary, but so far without success.

Two villagers living in Shang-ngan had a quarrel about a month ago, which terminated in a fight. Not being satisfied with this, one of them gathered a company of twenty of his friends and, walking upon his leg to the street, gave him a good thrashing and gouged out both eyes. The family of the blinded man moved in the matter and the assailant has been arrested and is now under trial at the magistracy.

A shopkeeper living in the village of Yang-lee has been the victim of the yamen rascals' "squeezes." Some of these gentry, entrusted to detect contraband salt, took with them a quantity of this article and placed it inside the shop and then declared that there were contraband goods there, and threatened the proprietor with arrest if he did not give them some money.

The police to prevent this gave them some money

and they went away; but in a few moments another band of rascals went into the shop and made the same demand, till at last the poor man had no money left and was obliged to give away all his furniture and other valuables. Finally, when he had nothing more to give, his persecutors arrested him and delivered him over to the authorities. He then explained his case, but was not listened to. His family then wrote a circular narrating the story, but all intervention on his behalf appears to have been useless. —ECHO.

## NOTES FROM BATAVIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 26th.

There is no fresh news to hand from Lombok this week. In fact there has not been one telegram received. The position since last writing may be taken as unchanged, as the Dutch force, with the assistance of convicts and coolies, continue their work of utterly demolishing Mataram. This has been found to be by no means an easy matter on account of the rise and great strength of the walls and buildings of the fortress. The Sultans have been reaping a golden harvest, digging up the valuables buried by the Balloos before their retreat. It seems a pity, judging by photographs of Mataram, that fine avenues of trees and other natural beauties of the place should be entirely destroyed, but the General's instructions are plain—and are to the effect that he is not to leave anything standing. From the time employed in the work, it would appear that the whole of the destruction is being carried out thoroughly, even the fine fittings and furniture of the palaces of the princes are receiving no mercy! The next move from the Dutch side will be in the direction of Tjakranegara, and as soon as the bombardment takes place, if a settlement is not come to previously, which seems probable, we are likely to hear very important news.

One of the volcanic mountains—the Goelung-gone, in the vicinity of Garret, was causing some alarm during the earlier part of the week by erupting smoke and hot ashes and behaving in a very disagreeable manner, but fortunately nothing more serious has happened. In Garret the ashes were lying two inches deep, and a large number of natives left for Bandung, but they have since returned.

A few days ago such heavy rain set in that it was thought the South-west monsoon had commenced to break, but bright dry days are again being enjoyed in Batavia. —Singapore Free Press.

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Servants are to be taxed in France. England's apple crop is the worst for twenty years.

Hungary will soon celebrate its 1,000th anniversary.

The British Museum was visited in 1893 by 535,560 persons.

There have been no public executions in England since 1868.

French monarchists say the late Comte de Paris was worth \$9,000,000.

According to English sanitary returns, sixteen cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, is said to have been betrothed to an English Princess.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and animals.

Although London's population includes 100,000 Germans, there is not a single German theatre in the city.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that "Anti-Lynchng Committee" is composed of British busybodies.

A French physician reports a case of hiccough successfully treated by taking snuff until sneezing was provoked.

The late Dr. Sir Andrew Clark frequently charged \$1,000 for a professional visit from London to Liverpool.

The Spanish Government is lending its assistance to a scheme for introducing Spanish wines into the American market.

Divers have found the wreck of the Russian ironclad *Rosalia*, which was lost in the Baltic Sea last year with 181 men.

While England has twenty-seven battle-ships, France and Russia have twenty-three, besides twenty-four coast defence ships.

A large proportion of the residents of Rome have taken up bicycle riding and can be seen traversing the historic streets on their wheels.

The United States received 122 awards at the Antwerp Exhibition, which, considering how small was the showing made by Americans there, is a very good record.

The French Academy of Medicine has taken up the question of the healthfulness of bicycling, and at a recent meeting decided to investigate the subject thoroughly.

An impostor who applied for free tickets at the Globe Theatre, London, on the grounds that he was "a journalist," was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

An Italian physician in a recent report says that 4 per cent. of the population of Naples die annually from impoverishment of blood, caused by the lack of meat as food.

The British Government has begun to export young women to Western Australia, for wives for the settlers there. Those who wish to go are sent free of all expense.

Isaac Walton, the author of "The Complete Angler," is, after being dead for more than 200 years, to have a memorial tablet at last. It will be placed in St. Dunstan's Church, London.

Great discontent is shown in Germany at the large number of pensioned officers in the army. Since the present Emperor forced the army in 1888, 4,000 have been forced to retire.

The prevalence of apartment-house life in foreign cities is illustrated by the fact that the average number of inhabitants to each house is in Paris 35.1, in Berlin 35.1, in Vienna 47.3.

A silver box was recently found at Aubeon, in Switzerland, containing the heart of Abraham Dreyman, the great admiral of Louis XIV after whom the first settlement at Pittsburg was named.

On the west coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone, there has recently been established the "Princess Christian Hospital," which has been established for the direct purpose of educating African women as nurses.

Three burberry canes in the garden of the London Entomological Society were grown from seeds found in the stomach of a man whose skeleton was dug up from one of the old burial mounds in North Britain.

Every passenger landed in a French port from a steam vessel coming from a European port, by a decree just issued, has to pay a tax of 50 centimes (10 cents). From any other part of the world (including Japan) no such tax.

A sign of the Dutch North-Netherlands' inability to find a market for their wool is a year for a lot of 250 tons in Britain, with a large amount of the wool of the same quality.

There were 267 persons imprisoned in California for prostitution during the year ending March 31st, 1894. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 1,000. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 1,000.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grafton Road, Brompton, S.W. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chua A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Advt.)

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CIRCUS.



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ANIMALS.

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ADMITTED TO BE BETTER THAN  
THE FIRST ONE.

GILBERTO'S SOMERSAULT ACT.

EVOLUTIONS IN MID-AIR.

THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE BEACONS-  
FIELD'S MARVELLOUS 7-FOOT JUMP.

LEO HERNANDEZ' DEN OF TRAINED  
LEOPARDS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,  
17TH NOVEMBER,  
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 2 o'clock, to Commence at 3 sharp.  
Children Half-price to all parts of the Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes of 6 Chairs ..... \$12.00  
Single Seats in Boxes ..... 2.00  
Dress Circle Chairs ..... 1.00  
Stalls, Carpeted Seats ..... 50  
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SPECIAL RATES for the ARMY and  
NAVY: Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform will  
be admitted to the (Stalls) Carpeted Seats for  
30 cents each.

BOX PLAN at KELLY & WALSH'S, where  
Seats can be reserved.

ROBERT LOVE,  
Manager.

S. RIECH,  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1894. [1177]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA-  
TION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,  
JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH,  
HOEDEDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"POSEIDON,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception of  
Opium, are being landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery  
may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Venice, ex S.S. "CARLOTTA," trans-  
shipped at Trieste.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. "POLLUCE," trans-  
shipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, ex S.S.



